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YOSHIZAWA APPOINTED NEW PRIVY COUNCILLOR

Japan's Senior Diplomat Succeeds Late Viscount Kikujiro Ishii in Vital Post

Kenkichi Yoshizawa, diplomatic adviser to the Foreign Office and former Special Ambassador to French Indo-China, Tuesday, was appointed Privy Councillor at an installation ceremony held in the Imperial Palace at 5:15 p.m. the same day, it was announced by the Cabinet. Mr. Yoshizawa who succeeds the late Viscount Kikujiro Ishii, is 72 years old and holder of the First Class Order of Merit and the Senior Grade of the Third Court Rank.

Graduating from the Department of Literature of Tokyo Imperial University Mr. Yoshizawa entered the Foreign Office 45 years ago and has been mainly connected with East Asiatic affairs. In 1923 he was appointed Minister to China. During his term of office Mr. Yoshizawa conducted negotiations with Lev Karakhan, the then Soviet Ambassador to China, on the resumption of Japan's diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, which was successfully concluded with a treaty. He was appointed Ambassador to France and in 1932 was installed as Foreign Minister of the Inukai Cabinet. He is son-in-law of the late Prime Minister Tsuyoshi Inukai. After his resignation from the Foreign portfolio, Mr. Yoshizawa was appointed member of the House of Peers by Imperial nomination. Five years ago, he was appointed Special Envoy to the Dutch East Indies in connection with the negotiations between Japan and the Dutch East Indian Government. Later, he was appointed Special Ambassador to French Indo-China and played a signal part in the Japanese-French negotiations. He remained at that post for three full years. In May this year Mr. Yoshizawa was appointed diplomatic adviser to the Foreign Office and is recognized as the senior diplomat of this country.

WANTS U.S. ARMY HALVED

Present Force of 8,000,000 Seen Unnecessary by Congress

The present superabundance of U.S. army strength is now becoming a topic of discussion in Congress, and the "hoarding of soldiers" is being bitterly criticized, according to a Domei report from Lisbon, based on a New York dispatch to the Daily Express.

Congress is of the opinion that now that the European war has ended and only the war against Japan remaining, it is absolutely unnecessary for the Army to possess a strength of 8,000,000 men, and that at least 4,000,000 should be immediately discharged from the service and turned over to industrial fields.

All leading Senators are insisting that the arbitrary tendency of the army should not be tolerated any longer. If the army disregards the wish of Congress, the Senate will not hesitate to cut down army appropriations at the session to be held upon the expiration of the present recess, Senators are declaring.

U.S. PLANE HAS NEW ARM

A-26 Fighter Equipped With Special Gun Focusing Apparatus

The A-26 "Invader," new fighter plane of the U.S. army, is claimed to be the first plane to be equipped with a gun focusing apparatus which has visibility on both sides. The General Electric Company, which planned and produced the new focusing apparatus, made the following statement regarding a part of its composition, a New York dispatch as relayed by Domei from Lisbon, reported on August 5:

"The focusing apparatus affords the shooter visibility on both sides simultaneously, enabling him to watch the upper and lower, as well as left and right sides. The apparatus sticks out of the plane's body to the upper and lower sides and is connected with the twin guns. If an enemy plane is pursued through the glass, the gun barrel will pursue the objective simultaneously."

Canadian Premier Reelected

According to an Ottawa report dated August 7 received in Lisbon, Canadian Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King was reelected to Parliament today by a big majority.

Egyptian Premier Seeks Abrogation Of Treaty of 1936

According to a Cairo report of August 7 received in Zurich, the Egyptian Prime Minister today asked King Faruk I yesterday for authority to negotiate with Britain for releasing of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936. This treaty, which was to last for 20 years, had provided for the British occupation of Egypt.

HAGIWARA CHOSEN HEAD OF PROTOCOL SECTION

Popular Foreign Office Secretary Boosted—Yoshioka Remains As Embassy Councillor

Toru Hagiwara, Secretary of the Foreign Office and Chief of the Second Section of the Political Affairs Bureau of the same Office, on Tuesday, was appointed Chief of the Foreign Office Protocol Section succeeding Noritake Yoshioka, who, however, remains as embassy counsellor.

Active Diplomatic Career

The new Chief of the Foreign Office Protocol Section, Mr. Hagiwara, is 40 years old. Having successfully passed the Diplomatic Service Examination while he was a student of the Political Department of Tokyo Imperial University, he entered the Foreign Office upon graduation and was appointed chancellor of the Embassy in Paris. He was then appointed to serve the Japanese Delegate at the Powers' Conference concerning the German Reparation at the Hague. One year after his entry into the Foreign Office he was promoted to probationary diplomatic official and was stationed in France. Later, he was made permanent secretary of the Foreign Office and served in the First Section of the Asia Bureau. Upon being promoted to the third secretary of embassy, he was ordered to be attached to the Embassy in China. When appointed consul, he served at his post in Tientsin. Then, he was transferred to the Netherlands as third legation secretary and shortly afterward was promoted to second secretary. Again, he was appointed permanent secretary of the Foreign Office and served in the First Section fo the East Asia Bureau. Mr. Hagiwara also was appointed Chief of the Third Section of the Commercial Affairs Bureau on his promotion to Foreign Office secretaryship. When the Total War Research Institute was founded, he was made member as Foreign Office secretary. Later, Mr. Hagiwara was made Chief of the First Section of the South Seas Bureau of the Foreign Office. When the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry was established, he was appointed its secretary, assuming the post of Chief of the Political Affairs Section in its Southern Affairs Bureau. In February this year he was appointed Foreign Office secretary and was appointed Chief of the Second Section of its Political Affairs Bureau.

Mr. Hagiwara has a wide reputation among both the Japanese and foreign diplomatic circles as one of the able young diplomats and is recognized as an official with great expectations. In his private life he has many refined hobbies and is known as a bridge expert. Mr. Hagiwara is now leading a life of bachelor, as his wife passed away from illness sometime early this year.

HIRAM JOHNSON SUCCUMBS

Veteran California Senator Dies at Age of 79

Veteran United States Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Republican of California and life-long isolationist, died of illness in the Naval Hospital in Washington on Monday morning at the age of 79 after a long illness, it is disclosed in a Washington dispatch reaching Lisbon.

Johnson's political activities extended over a third of a century covering some of the most stirring events in the United States history. He led the fight against the United States entry into the League of Nations and opposed the United Nations Charter.

He was first elected to Congress in 1916 and not only led the fight to defeat President Wilson's League Covenant, but later opposed the United States adherence to the World Court. One of his last greatest Senate fights was against the passage of the teen-age draft bill.

Johnson retained a strong belief for American isolation from international agreement.

FRANCO REGIME DELIVERS NOTE TO U.S. AND BRITAIN

Reference to Potsdam Declaration, However, Is Not Yet Made Public

It was officially anounced in Madrid on Tuesday that the Spanish Government that day delivered a note on the Potsdam Declaration to the British and American Ambassadors, according to a London dispatch received in Lisbon. The text of the note has not yet been disclosed, the dispatch added.

The Potsdam Declaration rejected the Franco Government from membership in the United Nations.

General Francisco Franco is desperately searching for a King to place on the throne of Spain according to Spaniards who recently crossed the Franco-Spanish frontier to Hendaye, a Reuters correspondent reported from Paris in a report reaching Lisbon on August 8.

Having failed to find a King among the descendants of the late King Alfonso XIII, Franco reportedly has been sounding out the rival Carlist Royal House.

The correspondent said that Don Jaime, son of pretender Don Carlos, died without an heir, but the newspaper Liberat on Tuesday reported that Franco is contemplating negotiations with the illegitimate son of this Don Jaime who is reported to be living in Guernica under the name of Count Arana.

Both surviving sons of King Alfonso recently turned down Franco's offers—pretender Don Juan stating that he did not wish to accept the throne from the General's hands while his elder brother Jaime who resigned his rights in favor of Don Juan in 1933 refused to reconsider his position.

NO NEW POLICY FOR INDIA

Viceroy Wavell and Cripps Deny New Cabinet Taking Action

Quarters close to the British Government have indicated that there is no prospect of the new Labor Government adopting a new policy toward India, according to a Stockholm dispatch dated August 7 received by Domei based on a London report.

That may be the end of reports which have been circulating in India that there will be independence for India before long as the consequence of the action of the British Labor Party in passing a resolution in favor of independence for India at a meeting at Blackpool and the statement made by Prime Minister Clement Attlee upon his assumption of office which created an impression that he was considering a new policy toward India.

These quarters are reported to have issued on August 6 an informal statement which follows:

"We note that reports are abroad in India that the British Government has asked Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, to return home for conferences with its leaders on a new policy toward India. We know nothing about the reported action of the Government."

The new Government has not yet held the first meeting of the Cabinet. Neither has it had any chance to discuss the question of policy toward India.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, according to the Reuters political correspondent, has made the following statement:

"My attention has been drawn to reports which are circulating in India that in the course of my recent interview with newspaper reporters I stated that a new situation would arise in India within the next month. There is no foundation in such reports."

There remains the fact that the office of the Secretary of State for India continues to exist in spite of the hint dropped by Attlee that India would be placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State for the Dominions. This fact is inducing diplomatic circles in London to feel that Britain will not adopt a new attitude toward India.

Cripps Denies Interview

The president of the British Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, has denied having given an interview on the future of British policy toward India attributed to him by an American news agency, according to a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

Sir Stafford said: "I am sorry that owing to the quite false report of an interview which did not take place, certain misconceptions have arisen in India as to my views on the immediate situation. These views, naturally, cannot be expressed until the Labor government has formulated and announced their policy."

Turkey Worried Over Moscow Relations; Potsdam Communique Adds to Confusion

Soviet-Turkish relations are weighing heavy on Turkish minds these days and all leading editors on Wednesday commented on the various aspects of the Russian claims against Turkey, a special New York Times dispatch from Ankara reaching Lisbon disclosed.

It said that although the Potsdam Conference leaves the situation virtually unchanged as far as the Turks can see, they all seem to agree that they would go to war, however hopeless such a war might be, rather than yield before the threat of force.

Reports from London and Washington, the report added, which suggest that the Russians have been asked to moderate their demands give little reassurance in Ankara since the question apparently has not been discussed in detail.

The New York Times report claimed that the Potsdam Communique created more confusion than confidence and after two days the Turks are still trying to decide whether the fact the conference did not deal with certain specific questions means it was a failure.

Many point out, the report added, that all the really thorny questions are still unsettled. The Turks probably do not see the relative importance among the problems of Russian demands on Turkey, but point out the important questions of principle are involved. General and apparently official argument is that the status of the Straits cannot be modified by a bilateral agreement, but must be discussed at a conference of the nine signatories of the Montreux convention with America replacing Japan.

The report further added that the ground for the Russian claims to Kars and Aradahan are not clear, but throughout the Near and Middle East in recent months, there have been suggestions that Russia is encouraging the intensification of the Armenian nationalist agitation. Furthermore, Armenian circles have reported that the Soviet Legation is issuing passports virtually without formality to Armenians in Levant. These are small points, the report said, but they add up to indicate the definite policy supporting Armenian aspirations.

SOVIETS RESUME TIES WITH RUMANIA, FINLAND

Moscow Initiative Accepted by Both Governments on Tuesday

Speaking in behalf of the Soviet Union, the deputy chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Rumania informed the Rumanian Prime Minister Petru Croza on Tuesday that the Soviet Government had decided to establish diplomatic relations with Rumania and proposed that envoys be exchanged, according to a Moscow dispatch received in Lisbon.

He said that the Soviet Government came to this decision in consideration of the active part Rumania played on the side of the Allies in the struggle against Hitler Germany beginning on August 24, 1944, and the contribution made by the Rumanian people to Germany's defeat as well as Rumania's conscientious fulfillment of the obligations accepted under the armistice terms.

A similar statement was presented on Tuesday to the Finnish Prime Minister by the chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Finland. The statement said that the Soviet Government had reached this decision in view of Finland's conscientious fulfillment of the armistice concluded on September 19, 1944, thus contributing to the success of the Allied struggle against Hitler Germany.

In reply the governments of Rumania and Finland have expressed their complete agreement and satisfaction with the above mentioned decisions of the Soviet Government.

PETAIN'S TRIAL CONTINUES

4 Ex-Vichy Ministers Give Evidence On Behalf of Marshal

Four former Vichy Ministers who are awaiting trial on charges of collaboration with the Germans were brought from the Fresnes prison to give evidence on behalf of their former chief, Marshal Petain, on the fourteenth day of the treason trial, says a Domei dispatch from Zurich quoting a Paris report dated August 7.

First and best known of the witnesses was Peyrouton, ex-Vichy Minister of Interior. Other three Ministers were Bouthillier, Petain's Minister of Finance, Jean Berthelot, Minister of Communications, and Jacques Chevalier Minister of Health.

Another witness called was grey-haired, stern Vice-Admiral Jean Fernet who was a Vichy official in 1940. The Admiral, when questioned by the defense counsel about the proposals for a new Constitution for France, declared that the draft of the new Constitution was prepared in 1941, but was shelved when Laval returned as Premier in 1942. Petain sought to take the matter up again and the draft was finally prepared and signed in 1944, he said.

The counsel for defense explained he had the text of this draft in his possession and declared it would show Petain's real political intentions.

Harriman in Moscow

According to a Moscow report dated August 7 received in Stockholm, U.S. Ambassador to Moscow W. Averill Harriman returned to the Soviet capital yesterday from Berlin.

CHUNGKING, YENAN UNITS CONTINUE BLOODY CLASH

Struggle North of Peking-Paotow Railway Shows No Sign of Ending

The armed conflict between Yenan forces and the Chungking troops in the area north of the Peking-Paotow railway line, Inner Mongolia, has now been continuing for 45 days ever since the beginning of June and is showing no sign of ending according to the Hsinhwa News Agency of Yenan as reported in the Asahi.

About 10,000 troops of the Chungking army in the Suiyuan area opened an attack on June 10, on the Yenan Eighth Route Army at Chujukou, 20 miles north of Howhai. The Eighth Route Army once retreated from that district, but as the Chungking forces with reinforcements further advanced southward, fierce fighting developed on June 13, and since then the fighting has been continuing. On June 29, the Chungking forces on the provincial frontier crossed the Yellow River and attacked the Eighth Route Army.

Also a Tass report dated July 23 from Chungking based on a Ta Kung Pao dispatch said that for strengthening the guerrilla operation in Suiyuan, Pu Tso-i has divided Suiyuan province into four districts, placing each district under one general, and two months ago held a conference of these generals.

Another report reaching Peking informs that at Takaishan and other districts north of the Peking-Paotow railway line the guerrilla operation of Pu Tso-i's army is very active, and since the middle of June, Chungking and Yenan forces repeatedly engaged in fighting. It said that Chungking troops are surrounding the Yenan forces around Howhai, and the Yenan troops are in possession of Wuchuan, while Yenan reinforcements are being brought from the northwestern part of Shansi province.

Settlement Body Proposed

A Chungking broadcast on August 4 reported a comment made by the Ta Kung Pao regarding the armed strife between the Chungking and Yenan forces. It is worthy of note that the Ta Kung Pao, a Chungking regime organ, in its comment proposed the establishment of a special committee comprised of the representatives of the Chungking, American, British, Soviet and French forces for the settlement of Chungking's internal problem through an international mediation, a Domei dispatch from Shanghai dated August 8 reported.

The gist of the Ta Kung Pao's comment is as follows:

"We regret that we have to recognize the fact that the armed clash between the Chungking and Yenan forces is still continuing. It is a serious affair that such armed strife exists at the moment when we have entered into the 9th year in the war against Japan.

"An internal war or dispute gives us an indication of terror and crisis. The present internal armed strife is attributable to the existence of the two army systems and the two different governments. The present armed clash is a serious affair in the light of the fact that it has occurred in an area which is entirely separated from the front on which the Japanese and Chungking forces confront each other.

"Chungking should try to effect unification with Yenan and endeavor so as to avoid the repetition of such an armed struggle. For the prevention and settlement of such an affair the formation of a special committee comprised of the representatives of the Chungking, American, British, Soviet and French headquarters might be considered.

"The prerequisite is that China should effect unification of the country through a general national meeting. For this purpose the Kuomintang Party should return its control of powers to the people and reorganize the army."

NEW-TYPE BOMBS USED IN RAID ON HIROSHIMA

Considerable Damage Caused To City on Monday, Imperial Headquarters Reveals

President Truman's announcement on Monday that American aircraft had dropped a new-type bomb in an attack on the Japanese mainland was bitterly criticized by the Vatican spokesman who said that the news created a "painful impression" in the Holy See says a Reuter newscast received in Stockholm. The new bomb is regarded as a further step in the direction of indiscriminate employment of means of destruction, the spokesman said.

New-type bombs were used by the small number of superforts that raided Hiroshima on Monday morning, causing considerable damage to the city quarters, the Imperial Headquarters announced in its communique issued at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday.

The communique follows:

"1. In the attack made by a small number of B-29's on August 6, considerable damage was caused to Hiroshima City.

"2. In this attack, the enemy used new-type bombs. Details are now under investigation."

Dropped by Parachute

The new-type bombs that were used by the superforts that raided Hiroshima on Monday morning were dropped by parachute and exploded before reaching the ground. A considerable number of houses in the city collapsed. The explosive power of the new bomb is now under investigation, but it is considered that it should not be made light of.

It seems that the enemy is now intent on killing and wounding as many innocent people as possible due to his urgent desire to end the war speedily.

Meanwhile, the Asahi says that because the enemy is likely to employ these bombs again in the bombing of Japan, the authorities are speedily preparing countermeasures.

The speeding up of the dispersion measures applied to cities, construction of cave shelters and other air defense plans should be effected in the meantime, the Asahi states.

Judging from the attack on Hiroshima City, it is considered dangerous to slight air raids made by a small number of enemy planes, the vernacular stressed.

Toyokawa Also Raided

Hachioji and Atsugi were the enemy's targets of attack on Tuesday morning when about 40 P-51's raided the southwestern Keihin area. The enemy planes carried out strafing and bombing attacks.

Toyokawa and its vicinity were subjected to a one-hour attack on the same morning by about 100 fighter and bomber planes.

Six superforts were active over Japan Monday night. One of the B-29's bombed Hachioji. Areas over which the superforts appeared follow:

Kujukuri beach, the Kashima Straits, Ishinomaki, Shiogama, the Shima Peninsula, Nagoya, Maebara, Toyohashi, Okazaki, Cape Omaezaki, Hachioji, Matsudo, Narita, Tokyo, the Izu Peninsula the Bungo Channel, Tokuyama, Hamada, Yonago, Tottori, Maizuru, Lake Biwa, Owashi, the Enshu Straits, Tsuruga, Fukui, Kanazawa, Kashiwazaki, Niigata Naoetsu, and Nagano.

BELGIUM TO HOLD ELECTION

Slated Next March; to Claim Reparations From Germany

General elections are to be held in Belgium next March, the declaration of policy submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by Premier Achille van Acker's reformed Belgium Government stated on Tuesday, according to a Brussels report reaching Lisbon on August 7.

The declaration also disclosed, the report said, that the Belgian Government claimed reparations from Germany and stated that the Belgian army would share in the occupation of Germany.

H.H. Prince Gu Ri Is Killed in Action At Hiroshima City

His Highness Prince Gu Ri, who was wounded in the course of conducting His Highness' duties in Hiroshima during the air raid on August 6, succumbed to the wounds on August 7, it was revealed in a communique issued by the Imperial Household Department at noon on August 8. His Highness thus was killed in action, the communique says.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON MOVEMENT IN E. INDIES

Iguchi Says Coming Freedom For Indonesians Verifies Japan's Basic War Aims

Commenting on the announcement by the Japanese Army of the Southern Region on the establishment of a preparatory commission for East Indian independence, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information on Tuesday contrasted the steadfast loyalty of the Japanese to their war aims and the selfish and constantly shifting drives of the Anglo-Americans in their contest of power politics.

"There is nothing new, unusual or surprising about the announcement," Mr. Iguchi said. "The latest step to facilitate the independence of the East Indies and enable it to become a member of the family of free and independent nations of the world follows one of the basic aims of our established policy—the liberation of East Asia from imperialistic Western Powers.

"This aim has been set forth in the Imperial Rescript declaring war. It is indelibly inscribed in the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations. It has further been elucidated in the Joint Statement of the Greater East Asia Ambassadors Conference. You will further recall that at the Ambassadors Conference a resolution was unanimously adopted to encourage and facilitate the attainment of independence by the East Indies.

"No one can question our steadfast loyalty to our war aims, for we have pursued them consistently and unflinchingly. That we resolutely intend to continue to do. Whatever may be the exigencies of war they do not and will not in the least deflect us from the pursuit of our established goals, for it is upon their attainment that our war effort has been built and directed. It is our determination, together with our East Asian allies with whom we share these aims in common, to prosecute the war until they have been fully attained and secured.

"The American and British war aims and actions are not only inconsistent with each other, but their very war aims and policies have changed with each war success, from originally high-sounding ones to naked power politics. Their concept of peace is apparently based upon monopoly of power and the use of force. So it is that the Potsdam Communique reveals neither high idealism nor practical realism in handling the tasks of peace and in ensuring permanent world peace.

"This situation has been put into a nutshell by the bitter words of American commentator Dorothy Thompson after her recent tour of Europe. She said: 'We began the war with the Atlantic Charter as our guiding star and we are now about to end it without a compass in a world of chaos.'

"We in Japan and in East Asia champion the cause of liberation and spare no sacrifices to realize it not only because we believe in the moral righteousness of the cause, but because we believe that only through complete liberation where under all nations and peoples will be given a proper place and a voice in the task of better ordering the life of the world can there be assured enduring peace and enlightened progress. And we believe that our war of liberation, of which East Indies is another milestone, has the support of many people throughout the world who know the pain and anguish of American and British oppression."

Attlee's Cabinet Meets

Prime Minister Clement Attlee summoned his new Labor Cabinet to its first meeting on Tuesday, as the socialist administration took full charge of the Whitehall "government district," it is disclosed in a London dispatch reaching Stockholm.

The main business of the Cabinet will be to prepare an outline of the Government's immediate program for inclusion in the King's speech from the throne at the official opening of Parliament on August 15, the report added.

JAVA SULTANS GRATEFUL FOR NIPPON MAGNANIMITY

Express Deep Appreciation to Japanese Commander for Transfer of Administration

The Sultan of Solo, the Sultan of Djogjakarta, the Sultan of Mangkoenegoro and the Sultan of Pakoea Rahman, on Tuesday, called on the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the East Indies at his official residence. Representing the four Sultans, the Sultan of Solo expressed profound appreciation for the transfer of jurisdiction over administrative affairs to the sultanates as from August 15 and also for the official sanction for the establishment of the Preparatory Commission for East Indies' Independence, according to a Domei dispatch of August 7 from Djakarta.

The Sultan of Solo, besides expressing gratitude for the latest magnanimity of the Japanese Government, voiced the firm determination of the Indonesian people to fight this war to the bitter end to consummate East Indian independence by smashing Anglo-American and Dutch aggression once and for all. It is learned the Japanese Commander told the Sultans he will do everything in his power to help the Indonesians attain their independence.

Indonesians' Gratitude Increases

With preparations for the realization of independence for the East Indies being earnestly pushed ahead since the statement issued in this connection by General Kuniaki Koiso, former Prime Minister, at the 85th Extraordinary Diet session on September 7, 1944, the Preparation Committee is to be set up sometime in the middle of this month. With the approval given by the Japanese Forces in the southern area on August 7, the gratitude of the Indonesians, who are resolved to go through thick and thin with Japan, has greatly increased, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from [illegible] dated August 7.

By issuing statements, I. R. Soekarno, President of the Java Central Council, and the President of the Sumatra Council simultaneously expressed their gratitude to the Japanese Forces in the southern area, at the same time declaring that the Indonesians are resolved to smash the Anglo-American ambitions. Meanwhile, the Japanese Supreme Commanders in the Java and Sumatra areas issued statements exhorting the Indonesians for further efforts and fortitude.

Indonesians' Spirit High

Domei

MACASSAR, August 7—About 11 a.m. on August 5, Macassar was again invaded by approximately 12 B-24's which massed their bombing attacks on congested native sections and then fled. Shortly after, one other enemy plane appeared and from a low altitude machine-gunned ambulances and motor cars that were conveying the seriously wounded, causing the death and injury of 110 Indonesians.

At this inhuman atrocity of the Americans, the natives have felt a surging of their blood, making more resolute their will to join forces with the Japanese in smiting the enemy. Young Indonesian men aver that they will see the fight through to the end while the women say, "Look at Japan! She is being subjected to attacks ten times greater now. Our present ordeal is nothing."

Although there are possibilities that the indiscriminate bombings may become more severe in future, there is not the least sign that the Indonesians are wavering in their fighting spirit.

VOULGARIS IS OPPOSED

Government Resignation Expected After Regent's Talks With Parties

The question of the formation of a new government in Greece is still open, according to reports from Athens received in Zurich. The entire republican camp demands the resignation of the Voulgaris government, but the right and left differ as to the nature of the new government.

The Liberals propose a national cabinet, a broad coalition with more Communists represented. The EAM and the Agrarian Party demand that members of the resistance movement be represented in the government. The Monarchists still insist on the retention of the Voulgaris government. They have the support of the regent.

The government's resignation is expected only when the regent has conferred with the party leaders and has decided on the nature and composition fo the new government.

PETAIN TRIAL IS SYMBOL, SAYS BRITISH JOURNALIST

More Than Judicial Drama, Avers Wickham Steed Reviewing French Politics

The trial now going on of Marshal Philippe Petain in Paris on a charge of high treason is more than a judicial drama in the opinion of Wickham Steed, former editor of the London Times, who says Petain is a symbol, according to a Reuter's Paris dispatch received in Lisbon. Steed's article follows:

The trial of Philippe Petain is more than a judicial drama; Petain is a symbol according to Wickham Steed.

It is a symbol of profound crisis—now latent, now acute—that runs through the French history since the fall of the second Empire and the establishment of the third Republic of September 4, 1870.

In essence, the crisis is much older and modern.

For class fundamental tendencies in which the Petain trial reveals, may be found in the Dreyfus affair, that of a convulsed France in the closing year of the 19th and the early years of this century.

The feeling ran so high between the Dreyfus and the anti-Dreyfusards that France was brought to the verge of a civil war.

A Jewish officer, Captain Dreyfus had been convicted of espionage and treason by a military court martial on the strength of a secret and as it turned out forged evidence. He was sent to a penal settlement on Devil's Island. A strong presumptive evidence of his guiltlessness presently compelled the French government to order a fresh trial. He was again convicted not indeed on the evidence but on a place that the honor of the army was involved. Ultimately he was pardoned, and during the war of 1914-18, was reinstated in the army.

Many Testified

Many notable Frenchmen including Georges Clemenceau and Anatole France led the fight for justice to Dreyfus. They and their followers were nicknamed Dreyfusards. Heads of the army and navy monarchists, most of the clergy and the conservatives of the upper and middle classes were ranged against Dreyfus, they were anti-Dreyfusards.

When the Dreyfusards won, several radical reforms were enacted. One of them was separation of French churches from the State. Another was the modernization of the army. A new France arose. Historically speaking, it was not too much to say that if the Dreyfusards lost the fight, Clemenceau could never have led France to victory in 1918.

In the autumn of 1940 upon the outer capitulation of France and the formation of the Vichy government under Marshal Petain, General de Gaulle asked me what I though of the French situation. The anti-Dreyfusards have taken their revenge. I answered. "You are right, he replied." and the conduct of the Vichy government will be discussed as long and as hotly as was the guilt or the innocence of Dreyfus. Unless we are careful, it will land us in a civil war."

In character and mental formation, Marshal Petain is a typical anti-Dreyfusards. He served the Republic without leaving it and had not Foch overruled him, he would have exposed the French and British armies to defeat in March, 1918. His reputation of a hero worrior was not fully deserved—as many French soldiers knew.

"The man who really saved Verdun was General de Casteinau chief staff commander to Chief General Joffre, De Castelnau was a splendid soldier, a devout Catholic but a faithful servant of the Republic. I am not sure that the true story has been published. Here it is as I heard it on the good authority in March 1916 when I went to Verdun in the early days of the battle.

Towards the end of February 1916, the news of the German offensive against Verdun reached General Joffre one evening at Chantilly, his headquarters. He consulted de Castelnau who decided to leave early the next day for Verdun to see the things for himself. He went to bed at 10 p.m. but could not sleep. Feeling that any delay might be fatal, he rose and ordered his car and raced through the night to Verdun where he arrived at dawn. He took command, changed the disposition of the French troops to beat off the German attack, then summoned Petain from the neighboring sector and ordered him to hold on at all costs.

Under their strict orders, Petain held on. Yet when I saw him at Verdun on March 4, 1916 and asked him point blank whether he could continue to hold off the Germans he answered elusively that when the modern army has had 24 hours to entrench itself in good positions, the chances for a successful attack are much diminished. We had 48 hours. Besides, positions were being prepared on every ridge as far back as Bar le Duc—30 miles to the rear.

I fancy though on this point, I have no first hand information that the fierce counterattacks by which the German offensive at Verdun was finally broken was the work of General Mangin and not of Petain.

Glory went to Petain. He used it to become the secret head of all French reactionary forces. In their hearts, those forces were rear France—and her Allies—if only the hated republic could be overthrown.

The trial is likely to bring out the facts. I note with interest, General De Gaulle ordered a verbatim report proceedings to be published. Maybe, he is anxious to avoid the passionate divisions among the Frenchmen which his prominent supporter feared in the Autumn of 1940.

Many good Frenchmen also hope that the verdict will not surround Petain with a halo of martyrdom. If they had a frame, I fancky they would derpive Petain of his Marshal's rank and merely declare, Philippe Petain, the Marshal of France has deserved ill of his country.

BYRNES MAY CHANGE AIDES

Grew, Rockefeller, Macleish Expected to Leave State Dept

Washington political circles predicted that Secretary of State James Byrnes will reorganize the State Department probably within three weeks with Undersecretary Joseph Grew and Assistants Nelson Rockefeller, and Archibald MacLeish definitely expected to leave, says a Domei dispatch from Lisbon quoting a Washington report dated August 6. Assistants James C. Dunn, and Julius Holmes also may go, the report said.

In replacing Grew, the report said, Byrnes is faced with the task of choosing a successor equally well-versed in Far Eastern affairs. Spruille Braden, Ambassador to Argentina, Norman Armour, Ambassador to Spain, John G. Winant, Ambassador to Britain, are mentioned in connection with the post of Undersecretary of State.

FREE HAND FOR TRUMAN URGED BY VANDENBERG

Says President Be Given Power To Decide U.S. Troop Quota For Peace Organ

Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, has proposed that President Truman be given a free hand to commit a limited quota of American military forces to the world security council, according to an August 7, dispatch, received in Lisbon from Washington.

By this action, he has largely shot the guns of the isolationist element in the U.S. Senate which still hopes to destroy the United Nations Organization by refusing any power to the council.

It was clear during the Senate debate on ratification of the United Nations Charter that some of the isolationists at heart, who voted in favor of ratification, because public opinion forced them to, still expect to make every effort to prevent the United Nations Organization from operating.

One of their main lines of attack would be to oppose and delay the contribution of any American troops to the international armed force in case of need.

Some Senators openly declared they would fight any provision to supply American troops to this force without each case being referred back to Congress for approval.

Vandenberg has stepped into the scene and favors committing a definite but limited quota of American forces which the President will be able to produce without the need of a specific vote by Congress when the occasion arises.

As he is an outstanding leader in the Republican minority, Vandenberg's influence in this matter may be decisive.

Takes Up Polish Issue

According to another Lisbon report, Vandenberg has come out in criticism against what he calls "A rhetorical reference" from the Potsdam communique of the Big Three about a free press and free election in Poland.

The Associated Press quotes the Senator as saying, "This guarantee is inadequate," and what he specifically wants is a guarantee that an uncensored American press will have free access to Poland and what he calls the "other blackout areas of Europe."

"Many Americans have a deep interest in this matter," he said, "and consider that American honor is pledged to free elections in a free Poland."

Tangier Talks Postponed

The Tangier conference scheduled to begin in Paris on August 6 had been postponed again at the request of Britain, according to a Domei dispatch from Stockholm quoting a London dispatch. Britain requested more time to study the questions of the future status of the former international zone at the northwestern tip of Africa over which Spain assumed unilateral control in 1940. Britain had first proposed the Tangier conference, but it was postponed once before due to the unexpected demand by the Russians for participation in the talks originally slated to take place between Britain, the United States and France.

VICE-ADM. ITO'S WARSHIPS EXECUTED VITAL MISSION

Smashed Into Enemy Fleet At Okinawas As Surface Special Attack Corps

By TAKEO SHINMYO
Of the Military Press Corps

The mission of a Surface Special Attack Unit is to conduct a special attack against the main force of an enemy fleet with the aim of sinking one large enemy warship with one vessel and thus to break down the fighting potential of the enemy naval forces.

Surface Special Attack Units made their debut in the Okinawa operations. On October 24 and 25, when air and naval operations were in progress around the Philippines, the main surface craft of the Japanese Combined Fleet dashed amid the enemy task force in Leyte Bay at midnight. Those main surface craft were not then called Special Attack craft, but they completed a similar mission as the one normally entrusted to Special Attack units. Prior to the launching of a general mass attack with air and naval forces of the Combined Fleet against the powerful enemy task force in the waters off the Philippines, Rear Admiral S. of the Navy Air Unit said, "Not only the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, but all units of the Navy will hereafter become Special Attack units. Not only Special Attack planes, but the entire Navy will resort to ramming action."

The debut made by Surface Special Attack units in the Okinawa operations reveals the determination possessed by the Imperial Navy at a time when the Navy Forces were about to conduct a decisive naval operation on which the rise or fall of the country hinged. All of the Navy Air Force, surface craft and undersea craft now constitute the Japanese Navy Special Attack Corps.

At the end of March of this year, when enemy forces trespassed the Kerama Island in the Southwestern Pacific area, the Japanese Navy Forces which had increased their fighting strength while biding their time for the opportune moment, sallied forth to carry out their great mission in cooperation with the Army Forces. Before the launching of the mass naval attacks, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, then Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, gave special instructions, saying, "The entire Navy must exert its utmost and by fighting tenaciously and persistently to the last must complete its mission." Prior to the opening of a general attack against the enemy on the Okinawa front, the late Vice-Admiral Minoru Ota, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Navy Forces in the Okinawa Area, gave the following instructions to his men: "The time has come when we who are entrusted with the mission of defending the Japanese Empire must rise and smash the enemy. No matter how great will be the enemy forces, we must annihilate them with the same spirit which spurred Hojo Tokimune at the time of the Mongolian invasion and also with the spirit of Kusunoki Masashige who declared that he would crush the enemy even to his seventh life. The rise or fall of the country rests on our shoulders. All officers and men: do your utmost and meet the expectations of His Majesty the Emperor."

When the enemy forces effected a landing on April 1 on the main Okinawa Island, the Imperial Navy, in unison with the Army Forces, launched a general attack against the invaders by throwing its air strength, surface craft, and undersea craft into the foremost front. On a certain day in April, an order for a general attack was issued and planes based in the Kyushu area were all ready for action. Admiral Toyoda, in the course of giving his instructions said, "The decision to dispatch Surface Special Attack Units to the battle zone was made with a view to concentrating all available naval forces in order to carry out special attacks the like of which have never been conducted before. Through this special action, the tradition of the Imperial Navy particularly of surface units will shine forth and be handed down to your posterity. All Units: exert your utmost and smash the enemy fleet."

Thus, not only the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, the Jinrai Special Attack Corps and the Kamishio Submarine Special Attack Corps, of the Imperial Navy, but warships, which symbolize the tradition and glory of the Imperial Navy, were to conduct ramming action with the aim of sinking one large enemy warship with one warship. As none of the Surface Special Attack Corps returned from this expedition, details of their combats have not been revealed. Vice-Admiral Seiichi Ito, Commander of the Surface Special Attack Units, and other gallant sailors all shared the destiny of their warcraft.

At the time of the Sino-Japanese War, the Imperial Navy brought about final victory by conducting surprise torpedo attacks, and the Russo-Japanese War started with the discharge of torpedoes in the Port Arthur area, while the Baltic Fleet was crushed in torpedo operations in the Sea of Japan. Following the start of the War of Greater East Asia, naval operations commenced with the attack against Pearl Harbor by the Special Submarine Attack Flotilla. Following that, the Imperial Naval Forces continued action in the Midway area and in the waters off the Solomons. In the wide expanse of the Pacific, the Imperial Naval Forces demonstrated their strength in successive naval operations. At last, with the intensification of the war situation, Surface Special Attack Units were organized charged with a specific mission of sinking one enemy warship with one vessel.

GOLD PRICES SKYROCKET

Chungking Desperately Attempts to Check Uncontrollable Situation

In its desperate effort to cope with the currency inflation, the Chungking regime has attempted to collect the fapi by placing gold and gold notes on sale. However, this attempt has resulted in promoting the speculative purchases of gold by the masses, and, as a result, the prices of gold and commodities have soared and the situation has become uncontrollable, a Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 6 reported.

The same dispatch further reported that the Chungking regime often raised the official price of gold following the rise of gold price and has imposed on the holders of gold notes an additional tax on the basis of revised price of gold to cover the military expenditures. The new tax has become a target of attack by the people and the people's confidence in the Chungking regime has been rapidly dwindling.

In this connection, the Chungking Central New Agency reports that one tael of gold was officially fixed at $35,000. However, by the rise of gold price the official price was raised to $50,000 for one tael of gold. The Chungking regime was forced on July 31 to make a third raise to $170,000. It is provided that when a gold notes holder gets gold for his notes he has to pay a tax of $68,000 for the auxiliary military expenditures which constitutes 40 per cent of $170,000 for one tael of gold.

POTSDAM DECLARATION IS VAGUE ON W. EUROPE

Frontier Questions Settled in East; Evaded in West Says U.S. Commentator

The Potsdam Declaration by deciding the temporary western boundary of Poland, may be said to have been a peace settlement insofar as Germany's western frontier is concerned, but the same cannot be said for the boundary questions between Germany and the countries in the west, says the American commentator Rex Miller according to a New York dispatch dated August 7 to Lisbon. Miller's commentary follows:

"The Potsdam Declaration really amounts to a peace settlement so far as Germany's eastern frontier is concerned. It draws a definite line on the map, which is the temporary western boundary of Poland, and that line is almost certain to be confirmed later on as the eastern boundary of Germany from the Baltic Sea to the border of Czechoslovakia. In other words, the territorial settlement in northeastern Europe is practically complete. Very minor changes may be made later on, but the big job was done at Potsdam. The main questions at issue among Russia, Germany, and Poland have been settled. So far as Generalissimo Stalin is concerned, the peace settlement with Germany is virtually finished.

"This is not true with regard to the Western Allies. Their peace with Germany is not made. The boundary between Germany and France has not been drawn, not even provisionally. The eastern frontiers of Belgium and the Netherlands have not even been sketched. Practically nothing has been done with regard to Norway and Denmark. There is the question of the French Zone of occupation in Germany. No one knows how long it will take France to recover from the terrible ordeals she has been through, how heavy the obligations will be that she can undertake, or how soon she can undertake them. That is the central question that overshadows Western Europe today. When it has been answered, and not before, the peace settlement in the west can be given the same precision, the same finality, that has been given to Eastern Europe.

Osuda Succeeds Kageyama

Lieutenant General Katsuzo Osuda on Tuesday was elected vice-president of the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company succeeding Hitoshi Kageyama who had resigned. Jiro Hasegawa, Hisanori Sumino and Muneo Tani also were elected the company's directors.

London Meeting Postponed

According to a London report of August 7 received in Stockholm, the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Preparatory Commission of the United Nations Organization which was to be held in London on Thursday has been postponed for a week at the request of the United States Government.

POSTWAR METROPOLIS ENVISIONED BY EXPERT

Would Have Plenty of Parks, Green Zones, Wide Roads, Houses With Gardens

A new metropolis is rising out of the ashes of the old Tokyo. It will be a metropolis with plenty of parks and green zones, with a network of wide roads and open spaces. In the residential district, each house will have a garden attached where the headman of the family may spend a part of his leisure time in the evening after he is back from his place of work, tilling the soil to improve his health and to help to make his household self-sufficient. Mitsumaro Matsumura, former Vice-Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, and at one time director of the city planning bureau of the Home Ministry, has such a vision of a new Tokyo, which he discusses in the Mainichi.

"It seems that the authorities," says Mr. Matsumura, "are wedded to the idea that this is the time when all of us should be thinking only of how to bring the war to a victorious end, that all other thoughts, including that of planning a new Tokyo, should be discarded from our minds. I sometimes think that it will be a good thing if the authorities will see that the people have moments when they can enjoy dreams. I have no doubt of the salutary effect of letting the people exchange visions at least for an hour after dinner when the day's work is over.

"I hear people, especially those who live in dugouts and sheds which are appearing in those parts of Tokyo Metropolis which have been razed by enemy air raids, expressing hope that the authorities will give them an inkling of what the plans are for postwar Tokyo Metropolis. This is a most natural desire, when the concern these people have regarding the disposal of the dugouts or sheds they have built as their living quarters, when a new Tokyo arises.

"I have a vision of my own of a postwar Tokyo, and for that matter of postwar Japanese cities in general.

"It happens that the authorities are proceeding with the construction of a structure under a system of Regional Governments-General, enabling the various regions of the country to be self-sufficient in foodstuffs and materials needed for the conduct of the war. The principles of this scheme should be followed by us in planning cities and towns.

To Ensure Self-Sufficiency

"Nothing is more necessary than to distribute the populations engaged in agriculture, commerce, and industry in such a manner as to ensure that the various regions of the country shall be self-sufficient. The larger cities should be located in the central part of each of these self-sufficient regions. The population of each such city should not exceed a maximum of 300,000, Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya may be excepted from this rule, but they should not be allowed to develop into cities with populations of more than from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000.

"As long as there is the airplane and as long as war cannot be outlawed, it will be necessary to order life in postwar cities to preclude dislocation in the event of war. Communications, economy, and indeed every phase of life should be made to fit in with conditions which are necessary if they are to be safe from aerial attacks.

"The residential district of a city should be moved to the hilly part of the city area if there is one.

"The factories and warehouse should be located in that part of the city area where there are hills or valleys, or to places which are comparatively safe from aerial attacks. Horizontal holes in the ground into which they can be moved when occasion arises, should be provided.

"My vision of postwar Tokyo is this. Its population would be limited to 3,500,000. This would be the result of consideration of factors that make for the health and the economic welfare of the residents. The central part would be moved to the up-town district, and the down-town district, the low-lying ground, turned into an area where airfields and factories would be situated, with fields between them.

Realization of Scheme

"The realization of the foregoing would involve purchases by the Government of land possessed by the residents of the Metropolis. These purchases would be by means of land notes. The Government would give a land note to the landowner in return for the land it takes over from him. This note would entitle him to own land which the Government had purchased outside the Metropolis to build, for instance, a school upon, which will have depreciated in value sufficiently to compensate for his giving up his necessarily expensive Metropolitan land in consequence of the governmental action. The purchase of land by land notes, which has tried in Hsinking with success, would involve no transfer of money.

"Kojimachi, which would form a part of the central part of the Metropolis which would have been moved to the up-town district would form a bloc by itself, surrounded by parks and green zones. All sections forming the central part would do the same. The more such blocs there are, the better, since it would then be impossible for an enemy to raze them to the ground at one and the same time.

"There would be restrictions on houses constructed in the residential districts of the Metropolis. The building space of a house would be limited to 20 per cent of the site. Each house would be provided with an underground room for the storing of provisions. Where the site of the house faces a road it would be arranged for the house to be built at a distance of two to three meters from the road, with trees in the intervening space to prevent dust drifting into the house.

"Housing corporations or associations would be formed with the assistance of the Government, to take in hand the construction of houses for occupancy by factory workers. These houses would be separated by more than 1,000 meters from the factory where the workers are employed, with the intervening space turned into fields. The house of each factory worker would have a garden around it, and there the worker would be engaged in the cultivation of vegetable after he returns from the factory. It would be a good thing if the house could be two-storied and brick.

"There would be more stations than there are today in the outskirts of the central part of the new Metropolis. I would have motor roads constructed under the high-lying parts of the Metropolis.

"With regard to the smaller cities in the provinces, parks and green zones would be laid out in their central parts. It is necessary to widen the existing roads. I would have medium and small sized cities laid out in the shape of a belt. They should not extend in a straight line. The wards would be separated by a park or green zone. It is relatively hard to attack effectively a city which is in this shape."

Model Plantations Set

Two model plantations will be laid out in Shiba Ward at places which have been devastated by air raids. The undertaking has the support of the Welfare Ministry, Tokyo Metropolis, and Shiba War Office. The plantations will be located at Tamura-cho 3-chome, and Shikoku-cho, Mita.

Welfare Minister Tadahiko Okada proceeded to the site of the plantation at Tamuracho at 9 a.m. on August 6 and, in an impressive ceremony, ploughed the ground.

It has been arranged for 30 agricultural experts from the Mimakihara Training Station in Nagano Prefecture to give guidance to those at work on the plantations.

Both the Tamura-cho plantation and that at Shikoku-cho are to serve as examples of the way in which land ravaged by war should be used to increase the country's fighting power.

Army Personnel Shifts

Major General Masakichi Itami on August 7 was appointed commander of the Tokushima Regimental District and Major General Sadao Yoshida, Chief of the Army Recruitment Department of the Shikoku Army District. On the same day, Colonel Shinzo Yoshida was appointed Chief of the Military Recruitment Department of the Taiwan Army District.

Soong Due in Moscow

According to a Moscow report dated August 7 received in Stockholm, Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan, accompanied by Chungking Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh expected to arrive in Moscow today to resume his talks with the Soviet Government. The Chungking-Russian discussions were interrupted by the Potsdam Conference.

Making Truck Gardens

In cooperation with the movement to convert devastated areas into truck gardens, 300 Chosen residents of Tokyo will clear away the land from the site of the Yotsuya Ward Office to Isetan Department Store in Shinjuku from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. from August 10 to 19.

Argentina Lifts Decree

According to a Buenos Aires report of August 7 received in Lisbon, the Argentine Government lifted today the state of siege that has existed since December 1941.

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COMMUNICATION WORKERS MANIFEST FIGHTING SPIRIT

Just as Strong and Praiseworthy As That of Railway Employees—Heroic Acts Cited

To vie with the spirit of the railway workers' fighting unit, there is a spirit just as strong and just as praiseworthy evinced among communications workers, according to the Asahi.

When north Kyushu was raided for the first time last summer, a certain man, in between the raids, jumped out of his shelter to make communications by telephone. Unconsciously, excitement caused his voice to rise higher and higher. Then the quiet voice of a young telephone operator came over the wire admonishing him to calm down and to speak more in modulation. At the time of the recent Muroran bombardment, a man on duty took up the receiver and shouted into it to relay his communications. Repeatedly over the wire the voice of a young operator, not more than 22 years old said, "Please calm down, please calm down." Those near were put to shame for their unwonted excitement at the coolness and composure of the young voice. But they regained the presence of mind, for which they were grateful to the young lady. Such calmness is evident not only in these girls but in every employee in the communications service. The thought alone that a minute's disruption in communication would have devastating reverberations on the consummation of the war is inspiration for these workers to positive defense of communication means and self-sacrificing offer of their service for restoration and repair of communication lines.

Here are some concrete instances showing the spirit of the workers.

At the time of a certain raid on the metropolis, the Honjo Telephone Exchange was surrounded by a sea of flames. However, the telephone exchange employees on night duty and members of the communications repair department there at the time carried on in spite of the ever-spreading conflagration. Without breaking off communications with the authorities, the employees continued fire defense but finally the fire spread to the girls' rest room in one part of the telephone exchange building.

Engage in Fire Fighting

Immediately the workers were at the fire to stamp it out which they succeeded in doing. But the wind caused by the fire suddenly changed its direction and now the fire was being blown right into the exchange. As the employees were working furiously to stop the fire, bombs and incendiaries began pelting down in the bathroom to the rear of the building. It seemed all was over now and so making the last communication with the authorities, Manager Saburo Matsumoto of this exchange called all the girls together at the employees' entrance for a roll call in readiness to take shelter. But by this time, the fire, incited by the typhonic wind, was roaring through the street and with the exception of one, Manager Matsumoto and 31 girl operators found their way of escape cut off.

Leaping into the already crumbling edifice, they fought against insuperable odds. Next morning among the smoking ruins the bodies of Manager Matsumoto and the girls were found, still with the remains of charred buckets rolling nearby. They were later commended by the Communications Minister.

Another example of the spirit that pulses through the veins of the communications workers was shown at the time of the raid on Kofu from the night of July 8 to dawn the next day.

As soon as the raid alarm was sounded, Operator Tamesaburo Takeuchi left his house to [illegible] to his place of work but enemy bombs began falling to right and left. Retracing his steps he returned home and making his wife carry the ten-day old baby on her back and entrusting the rest of the four children to her, the eldest 11 years of age, he rushed to work to fight against the fire. The next day after the fire had been brought under control, he was permitted to return home to find that in the meantime his own home had been completely razed and his wife and children missing. No amount of search brought to light what had happened to them but without any outward show of the tragedy that had come upon him, Operator Takeuchi continued to report daily for work.

When the enemy tried to disrupt communication and traffic lines with attacks by small planes on July 24, a mail car at a certain station was strafed. It was packed with mail bags so that there was not a drop of water inside. Eitaro [illegible], a worker, calling upon three other employees instantly took command to unload the mail, at the risk of their lives. 135 mail-bags were, thanks to their efforts, safely carried out so that not one letter, and not even a postcard was lost.

TITO ADDRESSES CONGRESS

Urges Abolition of Monarchy; Career of Prince Paul Probed

According to a Belgrade report of August 7 received in Berne, Yugoslav Prime Minister Marshal Joseph "Tito" Brozovitch today urged the abolition of the Monarchy in a speech to the Yugoslav Congress.

He declared that the Monarchy was incompatible with the new form of Government and asserted that King Peter's name had been associated with acts by the Chetnik leader, General Draguljuh Mihailovitch.

It was also reported that the spokesman for Yugoslav's War Crimes Commission said that the career of the former Regent, Prince Paul, is being investigated.

Entertaining Raid Victims

For the encouragement and comfort of raid victims of the metropolis and various other parts, the War Victims Relief Society will send over 300 professional entertainers, among whom are Roppa Furukawa, Tomizo Ichikawa and Miss Fukuko Sayo to all parts of Japan, except Shikoku and Kyushu. A send-off ceremony for the entertainers was held at the Welfare Ministry auditorium at 10 a.m. Wednesday.

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U.S. RAIDERS DESTROYING NON-MILITARY OBJECTS

Shrines, Schools and Hospitals Burned; Many Children Killed Or Wounded

America has since June 17 been subjecting medium and small cities in Japan to bombing at night with B-29's in formation, Domei says. The way in which the enemy is behaving has made it plain that his object is to wipe out the Japanese race with its glorious history of over 3,000 years.

With the start of July the enemy followed up the attacks upon the Tokyo-Yokohama area, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya with raids on medium and small cities using for the most part incendiary bombs, a fact that suggested that he was chiefly interested in the destruction of the lives of children, women and perfectly harmless men.

Using P-51's based at Yiojima the enemy has begun bombing and machine-gunning the old, children, women, and general citizens in Japan under the cloak of attacking objects of military value. This is not all the enemy has done in violation of the Christian principle of humanity that he professes whenever he parts his lips. In the middle of last month the enemy began to attack defenseless cities of medium and small sizes with guns from the task force which he had manged to get near to the Japanese mainland. Kamaishi, Muroran, Hitachi, Hamamatsu, and Shimizu came under the fire of the enemy's naval guns.

Of late there has been an accentuation of the tendency on the part of the enemy to bombard objects that have absolutely no meaning from the strategical as well as the tactical point of view like fishing and agricultural villages and lighthouses. These inhuman acts committed by the enemy will not be tolerated by the Japanese who are fighting for the construction of Greater East Asia. There is no doubt that the enemy will be punished by Heaven for his duplicity, which is involved in talking of humanity and justice and acting in utter disregard of them.

Dropping Hand Bills

The enemy has recently started dropping hand bills on to the people in the Japanese mainland giving previous notice of bombing attacks. The motive of the enemy is clear. It is to make it appear to the Japanese that they are not so lost to the sense of humanity by advicing them to escape before he comes upon them. If one is prepared, one has nothing to fear. The Japanese are fully prepared for meeting any emergency that may arise. The thing they have to do is to make the most of things they have experienced in air raids in meeting the situation to arise if the Japanese mainland has been turned into the decisive theater of the battle.

It happens that the Japanese are made the objects of indiscriminate bombing on the part of the enemy. This state should not last much longer. The day is near when the 100,000,000 people as one man will be in active resistance to the enemy who does not allow any consideration of humanity and of cultural values to stand in the way of establishing a hegemony over the world.

At the moment the enemy is engaged with the bombing of smaller cities in Japan. All the cities which are receiving the attention of the enemy are without defense, and can be of any character calculated to meet military needs. The way in which the enemy attacks these cities makes it plain that he is taking diabolic pleasure in the attack.

Before the enemy attacks a city, he drops incendiary bombs on to forests or open spaces on the outskirts of the city that might provide shelter to the citizens in case of an emergency. Then he proceeds to attack the city with incendiary bombs. It is his idea to kill and wound as many innocent people as possible. The inevitable consequence of this is the increase in the number of women and children who are killed in air raids.

In Chiba Prefecture, 954 persons have been killed by the enemy. Of the number 430 were men and 524 women and children. That is to say women and children represented 54 per cent of those who were killed. There were 230 children, represented 24.5 per cent of all that have been killed in air raids in Chiba Prefecture.

More Kiddies Killed

In Toyohashi 540 people have been killed in air raids. Of them 159, that is 29 per cent, were children, and 323, that is a little over 59 per cent were women.

There have been 150 children killed by the enemy in Kumamoto Prefecture. They represented 35 per cent of persons who have been killed in the prefecture, numbering 428.

Of the people who have been killed by the enemy throughout the country children of whom the oldest were in the elementary course of national schools represented about 25 per cent and women from 55 to 60 per cent.

The damage the enemy has done to material objects helps to show the way in which he looks at humanity and the cultural achievements of men.

Okayama Castle Burned

In the attack on the city of Okayama on June 29 the enemy burned 23 shrines, 44 temples, 93 hospitals, and 31 schools, in addition to a large number of places with historical associations. The famous Okayama Castle was set on fire.

The number of houses which were burned by the enemy in the city of Uwajima was small. There were 1,351 of them. But many structures of historical value suffered. One of the entrances to the old Uwajima Castle, long treasured by the nation, was completely demolished. Five schools were partly destroyed by fire and three hospitals demolished.

The behavior of the enemy in these cities shows conclusively the thorough manner in which the enemy is resolved to destroy cultural objects of any value in Japan.

In his attack on the city of Sakai, near Osaka, the enemy dropped a total of 300 incendiary bombs on to the mausoleum of the Emperor Nintoku in the suburbs. Fortunately the place was not damaged. The attack upon the Imperial mausoleum was of the same nature with those the enemy had made upon the Grand Shrines of Ise, and the Meiji Shrine.

Tsuruga Shrines Hit

In Tsuruga, the enemy burned the Kihi and Kanasaki Shrines and set afire the Gokoku, Kameoka-Hachiman, Miyagino-Hachiman, and Matsuo Shrines and the Higashi and Nishi Honganji Temples, and damaged the site of the Aoba Castle, Yoken Hall and other places with historical associations. He also burnt the Red Cross Hospital, Municipal Hospital, and a number of other hospitals, 30 in all, in addition to 21 schools of all sorts.

The enemy does not allow fishing and agricultural villages to escape his attention. For example, he attacked the village of Hishima and Amakusa, Kumamoto Prefecture, on March 29. There was a group of school children giving a send-off to men who were going to enter barracks. Upon them he fired, and killed three of them on the spot. At Shimotamura and Futaecho, in the same Prefecture, the enemy attacked fishermen who were at sea in small boats, and killed one of them on the spot, and wounding three others more or less severely.

It is on record that the enemy fired on and hurt horses grazing on a hill side on the outskirts of the city of Sapporo on July 14 and fired a volley at clothing which was drying at a solitary house of a farmer, near where he had fired on the horses.

It is to be wondered how the enemy will reconcile these acts which is foolish to say the least with its professions of humanity and justice. By them the enemy is showing that he has no capability for leading and directing the world.

PRESS COMMENTS

Wednesday, August 8

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER ARMY

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The progress in the work of organizing the National Volunteer Corps simultaneous with the intensification of the enemy's air raids is of a great significance. It is clear that the enemy's attack on medium and small cities is directed at the Japanese people who, however, remain undisturbed. But, at this juncture, it is indispensable that the entire people should re-examine the significance of the National Volunteer Corps, especially its fighting corps, and rise to the occasion with a new resolve.

Karl von Clausewitz made a scientific study of the military significance of a people's army. The conditions under which the people's army can fight most effectively were listed by Clausewitz as follows:

1. The war should be fought within the borders of the country.
2. The entire war situation should not be decided by a single failure.
3. The battleground should be extensive.
4. The character of the people should be martial.
5. The country should present many topographical difficulties to the enemy.

We are favored by all these conditions. The fourth item, especially, which pertains to the character of the people, exactly fits our case.

Clausewitz makes in his analysis a high appraisal of the strength of the people's fighting corps, and the people of this country who have become members of such a corps should have pride in their posts and act bravely. The National Volunteer Corps, however, is not almighty and can never be equal to the regular army.

Obituary

Masao Kubo, Counselor of the Manchoukuo Embassy, died of heart failure at Kamakura at 1:50 p.m. on Sunday. He was 39 years old. Graduating from the Tokyo University of Commerce, the late Mr. Kubo went to Manchoukuo, where he was active in the task of founding the new State. Later, he joined the Industrial Investigation Bureau of the Manchoukuo Industry Ministry and was instrumental in formulating the Manchoukuo five-year industrial plan, contributing considerably to agricultural development of that country. He occupied many key posts, including the chief of the fiber industry section, that of the chemical industry section, that of the industrial administration section, that of the light metal section, and others of the Industry Ministry.

JAPAN'S REAL STRENGTH LIES IN RURAL WORKERS

Sincere Spirit for Work Will Prevail in End and Bring Victory, Nomura Declares

Declaring that Japan's true strength lies in the eagerness for work of rural residents who are engaged in farming, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, former Ambassador to the United States, who played a vital role in the Japan-America negotiations prior to the outbreak of the current war, pointed out a way to victory when interviewed by a Yomiuri-Hochi reporter in Matsuzato-mura, Yamanashi Prefecture, where he has evacuated after he was bombed out in Tokyo.

In the course of the interview Admiral Nomura further said:

"I have just been to a post-office. It is nothing new, but associating intimately with the village people, I have come to realize what hard-working people they are. Summer days are long, but they go to their work before daybreak and do not come back before it is dark. My house in Tokyo was burnt down and as I lost most of my possessions in the fire, I am now greatly dependent on the villagers. This basket and the pan were given to me, too. When I see the villagers working hard, I feel ashamed of myself for not contributing to foodstuff production. Since I have come here, I feel much stronger. I am 70, but I can easily walk up to Enzan Station which is some one ri from here, carrying a five to six-kan package. Fresh air and country life have done much good to an old man like I am, so there is no doubt that the rural life has done much in improving the health of school children who have evacuated from big cities.

"There are many national school pupils from Tokyo and some high school girls, too. They are happily studying and working side by side with village children and girls. They seem to have improved much both physically and spiritually. The greatest lesson I have learned here is the sincere spirit for work—a spirit that can be fostered only by living in the country in close contact with Mother Nature. The true strength of Japan lies in that spirit and that spirit will prevail in the end and bring about final victory. With that spirit for work, Japan will be able to beat the United States.

Impressed by Sincerity

"Sometime ago, a certain old woman came to see me asking me to write my name on the flag for her son who was about to enter the barracks. She talked with me while having tea, and I was much impressed by her simplicity and sincerity. She has five sons of whom three are serving in the Army and one in the Navy. The youngest son, 16, who is now in the Boys' Middle School here, has just passed the entrance examinations for 'Yokaren.' She seemed very happy that all her sons were serving either in the Army or the Navy. She said that the young people in the Army and Navy would serve the country by taking up arms, so she said she and her old husband were satisfied with their work on the farm, praying for the success of military operations. She further said that Japan had been successful in her operations because the armed forces shouldered the responsibility of beating the enemy with arms while those behind the guns exerted their utmost in foodstuff production.

"The youngest son is also very happy to be able to serve the country. He looks as happy as a boy who has passed the entrance examination for a boys' higher school. He is said to have asked his mother to donate his possessions to air raid victims because he did not expect to return home again. This boy is going to leave home today to set out on a new life. He looked happy, clad in the national uniform made out of the material woven by his mother. He said he could always feel his mother beside him by wearing the uniform and smiled contentedly. Can you imagine how happy he looked? Beauty of mind, beauty of nature and beauty of rural landscape constitute the typical beauty of Japan. That beauty is the basis of Japan's strength.

"I should like to point out here how this typical Japanese beauty constitutes Japan's strength," continued Admiral Nomura, further saying, "A joint declaration by President Harry Truman, Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of Britain, and Chiang Kai-shek was issued expounding the conditions of surrender of Japan. The contents of the joint declaration are similar to those of the Cairo declaration. Evidently, the enemy attempted to indicate that his foreign diplomacy did not change with the succession of Truman to the American presidency. All the surrender conditions are absurd including that allowing Japan to possess only Japan Proper, Shikoku, Kyushu and the Hokkaido and another demanding the complete disarmament of Japan. All these conditions seem natural and not a bit absurd to the Americans. The Americans have no idea about the true strength of Japan. They know that Japanese students do well at school and that the Japanese are of studious and industrious nature. However, they think that the Japanese living in a little island country are incapable of organized works or of making systematic arguments. They think that they are of number 1 nationality and that the Japanese are no match to the Americans.

"The Americans were irritated over the stupendous sacrifices they were forced to pay in the Yiojima and Okinawa operations, but they are not crushed by the immense losses. They may think that they made only slight mistakes in the conduct of operations in the Yiojima and Okinawa areas. Compared with the American masses, their navy knows Japan and its strength much better. In one of the text books used by the students of the Military Academy, there is a line saying that the Japanese are skilled in conducting surprise attacks. The fact that the American Navy has studied about Japan reveals that America entertained ambitions for the control of Japan from an early date. That Navy with a fairly good knowledge of Japan is now playing a vital role in the Pacific operations."

(To Be Concluded)

TRAVELERS CAUTIONED OF STRAFING BY PLANES

Transportation Ministry Outlines Care to Be Taken When Train Attacked

Strafing of trains is becoming increasingly frequent of late. In the August 5 attack by small planes some passengers were either killed or wounded. Such occurrences are bound to grow in number and intensity, in view of which every precaution and preparedness are necessary.

When asked what precautions travelers should take, Chief Ogura of the Business Section of the Transportation Ministry had the following to say:

"Recently every time small planes made an attack, they have aimed at trains. Losses have doubled since March and the authorities are considering what to do against this.

"It is needless to say that in order to restrict losses to the minimum each traveler should look after his own personal safety. Precautions have been repeatedly stressed in the newspapers but the first thing that the public is asked to do is to cancell all non-urgent trips. If the trains are not overcrowded, then should the train be subjected to strafing there will be some room for prompt action. Not only are non-urgent travelers exposing themselves to danger but they add to the congestion, causing trouble to others.

"For those who must travel it is well to remember that aisles should be left free of luggage. Also when traveling they should be properly attired for defense. White attracts attention but in spite of the frequent advice given not to wear white it is surprising that so many people still do not heed the warning. First aid kits are necessities also when making trips these days.

"Within the train it is a good plan to form a little group so that one or two can be on lookout duty, since the enemy planes come with suddenness and swiftness it is dangerous to depend entirely on the radio news always. Never lose your head, although people are prone to, when the sound of strafing is heard overhead. To act with calmness and with orderliness is the first rule against warding off injury and losses.

"In regard to taking shelter, run away at right angles to the direction in which the enemy is coming as far away as possible from the train. Another thing to remember is that as the small planes machine-gun behind trees and thickets, it is important that some hiding place elsewhere be found. If there is no time to run away from the train, remember to crouch low in the car. At any rate the most important thing is to follow implicitly the instructions of the person in charge and carry them out in an orderly, quiet manner."

AMERICA DIGS HER OWN GRAVE

High Time for Our Enemies To Repent

By JUN MATSUMIYA
Former Ambassador

(3)

Neither the British nor the Germans nor the Soviets have collapsed under the most severe bombing attacks. Even Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking regime has borne eight years of great privations and has withstood the bombings and inflation despite the repeated reports of its imminent collapse. Their armies are surrendering in hundreds of thousands and yet the regime continues its resistance.

The Anglo-American nations consider that Orientals will bend their knees before the use of force; and, not knowing that we Japanese are not such, these enemies are under the delusion that, if armed force and vast material power are applied, we will give up our fight. But the truth is, the greater the pressure exercised upon us, the more determined will be our reaction to it. Japan will never bow her head before any unjust force.

The Soviet Union told her people to wait until the arrival of General Winter when she was faced by a great national crisis; Britain urged her people to bear their privation until material aid comes from the United States. For Japan there will be no General Winter nor any foreign help. There is nothing to depend upon except her self-reliance. This means that the people must become thorough-going in their patriotic endeavors to uphold their glorious State with the unity of all the classes, high and low, while the entire 100,000,000 people must become Special Attack Corps members in their undivided devotion to the Emperor in both their spiritual and material phases of existence.

The enemy is attempting to overwhelm Japan by means of his material power. But the material supply of the Anglo-American enemies cannot be limitless. The nearer they approach the mainland of Japan their difficulties will increase. Whereas our supply line will be shortened, theirs will be decidedly lengthened in a direct proportion to ours, and the amount of food, ammunition, fuel, fighting forces and ships required will be vastly increased. Moreover, the enemy will have to send his supplies from his western coast which has very poor port and harbor facilities. The nearer the theater of battle approaches the Japanese mainland, the severer will be the battle that will be fought and the number of the enemy's manpower and shipping losses will steadily increase, and thus the sending of sufficient supplies will become more and more difficult. The enemy has no repairing docks in East Asia so that damaged ships will have to be sent to the nearest home base. The nearest ones on the Western Pacific have only a small number of docks and are not capable of repairing a large number of damaged war vessels. There are also no complete hospitals on the spot for the wounded soldiers and as the number of wounded soldiers will increase with the growing severity of the war situation they must be shipped home in great numbers. Thus, the work of maintaining their war fronts in East Asia will be a stupendous task for the Anglo-American enemies. It is inevitable that their burdens both in manpower and material will be startlingly great when, as they have been boasting, they should undertake their landing operation on the Japanese and Chinese mainlands. They may be able to transfer their forces from the European to East Asiatic front with the termination of hostilities in Europe, but since the breadth of the Pacific is approximately the double that of the Atlantic, the same amount of armed force will prove a double burden for them in the Pacific front as compared with the European front.

The Anglo-American enemies are well aware of the disastrous effects on the morale of their peoples in announcing the vast manpower losses and for this reason they have been endeavoring to minimize them as far as possible. The only way for them is to prevent an undue manpower loss by means of their material power. Since with the growing intensity of the war with Japan their manpower losses will expand, it is inevitable that their material losses will also mount in vast figures.

While the Japanese soldiers can supply their food provisions by taking up the spade and hoe, the Anglo-American soldiers must depend upon their distant home countries for their food supply and in direct proportion to the extension of their supply line their food must be sent in greater amounts. It is clear that this will have a serious effect on the food conditions at home. The daily food provisions for hundreds of thousands of soldiers will reach a stupendous amount. Moreover, the amount of food which the enemy must keep in stock in their supply depots or on the first line for at least several months' consumption will be indeed great. The normal amounts sufficient for such a purpose will not be enough as large quantities are lost on the way or at the bases or on the first line. Moreover, the wartime food condition in Europe is terrible. Even under normal times the European nations lacked a sufficient food supply and with the war extending over many years, the production of food in Europe was greatly reduced and its shortage at present is many times that of normal times. Since the United States must send food supplies in both directions, her own food scarcity will daily grow so that she would be unable to send food to other countries as before. Great will be the sufferings of the European nations who do not enjoy a self-sufficient food supply. The former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill has declared that food scarcity is more dreadful than the Germans. The Soviets are also said to be suffering greatly from food shortage.

It is clear that these circumstances will place a great burden on the enemy's much vaunted power of material supply. When the enemy's supply power has reached a certain limit, or when the balance between losses and supplies is broken, the enemy will come to the end of his rope and the collapse of his first battleline will become inevitable. Here lies a chance of the enemy's total downfall.

Another point should be noted in this connection. When damaged ships enter the enemy's home ports or when wounded soldiers arrive in great numbers, their pitiable figures will make a deep impression on the peoples on the home front. This will result in the circulation of horrible war stories throughout their countries and thereby greatly influence the fighting morale of the masses.

Since the Anglo-Americans are accustomed to an easy life in normal times, great must be their privations under wartime living. It is clear that their endurance under such hardships is much less than ours as we are accustomed to plain food and clothing even in normal times. In the competition for endurance behind the guns, there is much prospect of our victory over the enemy. As the war drags along, the enemy's sufferings will increasingly expand causing the people to develop an aversion to war.

Our main enemy, America, may be likened to a giant with an internal disease. In America the inequalities of wealth among her people are steadily growing; war rich are spending money like water thereby aggravating the discontent of the masses and fanning communistic ideas. There are the Negroes who have always been oppressed and discriminated. Moreover, there are not a few number of citizens of either Irish or German descent who are hostile to Britain or who are pro-German. There will be no serious problem arising from them while the war situation is favorable but once the war situation becomes deadlocked or there is no prospect of a short termination of the war or when a big defeat is experienced and retreat becomes inevitable, then these weak points will come out to the surface and obstruct the smooth prosecution of the war and eventually lead to an internal disturbance and collapse. We need not rely upon such a possibility, but we must not forget that we should continue our endeavors so that the enemy may face such a disastrous situation arising from an unfavorable war situation for his camp.

The enemy, too, is fully aware of his weak points in strategy and his social conditions. He knows that these vulnerable points will give rise to his bankruptcy if the war becomes a protracted affair; and this is why the enemy is making his frantic attempt to make Japan bend her knees before such a bankruptcy is faced; and has been pursuing his vigorous operations against us. But this, by far, is the enemy's greatest weak spot.

There is a cry heard on every hand that we lack sufficient planes and other weapons to give the enemy a trouncing. But those who make such a complaint must realize that we are unable to catch up with the enemy simply because we attempt to create Anglo-American weapons according to the enemy's methods of operation, although there must be ample room for creating purely Japanese weapons by our own methods. The Anglo-American methods are not the only methods.

Take, for instance, iron dust which is found in our country in a limitless amount. Its utilization has not been attempted on the ground that it does not suit a large-scale production. No result whatever will come if iron dust is not used on the ground that it does not suit a large-scale production. If its small production is undertaken, its results will accumulate in the long run, as a month, several months and a year pass by. There is a saying that many a little drop of water makes an ocean. There is a Chinese historical anecdote of Prince Yu removing a mountain single-handed. Our own priest Zenkai constructed the Tunnel of Ao at the end of his ten years' labor. Such great achievements may be made by the concentration of efforts of a single person. It is well known that the system of relay-conveyance by human hands in loading and unloading coal at our harbors and ports is much more efficient than the machine used in the Occidental harbors and ports. Such complaints therefore lose their force in face of facts like these. Lack of real earnestness is the cause of inefficiency.

Military troops will play a big role in both farming and transportation if they are employed simultaneously along these lines. Such a change can be brought only by means of a shift in mental activity. We may cite without end similar instances, but what is more important is to get ourselves out of the Anglo-American ideas and methods.

I have heard of cases in which excellent inventions and devices have been buried in the dark because of the impediment made by some financiers from selfish reasons or from an insignificant question of "face" on the part of bureaucrats or technicians. But we should remember that our country had such a great scientist as Shinen Sato even during the closing part of the feudal period, and there is no reason that we should not have his successors at present. What is necessary is that our inventors should outgrow the Anglo-American methods.

(To be Concluded)

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Not More Than a Million

The Japanese cities of the future should not be allowed to have a population of more than a million inhabitants each, in the opinion of Home Minister Motoki Abe. To be sure, the Home Minister expressed this view only casually in connection with his recent tour of inspection which showed that the smaller cities are rehabilitating themselves more successfully than the larger cities after the enemy air raids. But whether the Home Minister was speaking with the present war situation primarily in mind or whether he had thought out the long-range implications of his view, his conclusion is one which has a permanent significance for normal times as well as for a time of war. It should therefore be given serious consideration in any program for the postwar reconstruction of the country.

It may be argued that the present critical juncture of the war is no time to be indulging in such an academic discussion. But the war, after all, is being fought for an ideal, and nothing which has a bearing on the shape of the ideal society which the war is intended to bring forth should be considered too trivial or irrelevant. The size of cities has an important bearing on the character of society, and since one of the objects of the war is to make possible the proper expression of the ideals of Japanese society, then certainly the future size of Japanese cities is a proper subject for discussion at this time. Particularly since the enemy air raids are making possible an extensive replanning of the Japanese cities, no time should be lost in seeing to it that this replanning is done in such a way as to express most accurately the true character of Japanese social ideals.

The material advantages of small cities in wartime are obvious enough. As Home Minister Abe has pointed out, when air raids occur the smaller cities with their relative lack of congestion offer greater safety, with their closer proximity to the rural districts render possible quicker evacuation and dispersal, with their easier access from the surrounding productive countryside can more adequately be provided with materials for relief and reconstruction, and with their more intimate community spirit can put forth more effective cooperative effort in dealing with any emergency. Not only with respect to air raids alone but with respect to the maintenance of daily livelihood under wartime conditions, it is well known that the larger cities offer tremendous problems in the way of food rationing, transportation of workers to and from their work, the upkeep of public utilities, and the like. No wonder Home Minister Abe would like the cities to be henceforth limited to populations of not more than a million each.

But it is not only with respect to wartime conditions that large cities possess glaring faults. Even in normal times, when physical facilities in the way of transportation equipment, public utility installations, public health arrangements, and housing suffer from no artificial limitations, the large cities have always presented serious problems of congestion, fire hazard, unhygienic living, and moral complications.

More fundamental is the problem of social efficiency. Up to a point, modern industrial and commercial activities require organization on a large scale, but there is a point beyond which sheer size creates problems of administration and management whose disadvantages outweigh whatever other advantages large organizations may have. The law of diminishing returns operates with respect to cities as well as anything else, and a city which once enjoyed increasing efficiency with the growth of its population will eventually reach a point where a further increase in population will not yield a proportionate increase in efficiency, and indeed there will come a time when an increase of population will cause an actual decrease of efficiency. Particularly today, with modern industry rapidly changing over from the ponderous steam, coal, and iron technique to the more flexible electricity and chemical technique, and with the marked development of rapid transit and communications facilities, decentralization is becoming much more feasible than heretofore. The result will be to make the optimum size of cities in the future much smaller than was imagined a few decades ago.

The same principle operates with respect to the most important matter of the spiritual, moral, and psychological welfare of the people. Up to a certain point, concentration of population brings benefits in the way of intellectual and cultural stimulation, but beyond that point the results become positively harmful. The individual becomes enslaved to artificial ways of living, he becomes subjected to needless moral and psychological strains, and he becomes an insignificant pawn of uncontrollable forces which oppress and warp his personality.

From these considerations, it is obvious that all of the great metropolitan centers of the world have long passed the point of maximum usefulness. Indeed, even in America which makes a cult of sheer material bigness, there have not been lacking such social prophets as Lewis Mumford who have been inveighing against the evil of the gargantuan city civilization, although it is true that such utopian schemes as the establishment of small garden-cities combining manufacturing and farming activities have met with little practical success.

In Japan, fortunately, the cancer of big city civilization has not made too deep an inroad. Even though in the past there have been too many people who, confused by the example of foreign countries and by the superficial glamor of urban life, took a mistaken pride in the growth of great cities, the great metropolitan monstrosities still remained relatively few in number and influenced the basic pattern of the nation's life relatively slightly. If the present war should serve to strengthen the national inclination away from big cities still further, the result will be all to the good.

For the peculiar genius of Japanese civilization and of Japanese social ideals lies in the closeness of Japanese life to nature. Simplicity, restraint, chastity, beauty of essential form without exterior embellishments, appreciation of things as they are, complete identification of man with nature, harmonious synthesis of the spiritual and the mundane—these are distinctive attributes of Japanese culture and ideals, and they are attributes which cannot be expressed satisfactorily in the milieu of great cities. It is not to say that Japan should or can return to an idyllic pastoral primitiveness. The requirements of modern industry and commerce call for a certain degree of urbanization. But the excesses of over-urbanization should be avoided and an intimate connection with the agricultural bases of the country should be retained if Japan is to be true to her own soul.

In this sense, as well as from the practical point of view, Home Minister Abe's statement that Japanese cities should henceforth be limited in their population to one million each constitutes a significant expression of the national ideal.

Just Moving

A Scotsman was stripping the wallpaper from the walls of his house when a friend called to see him.

"Weel, Donald," said the latter, "are ye goin' to have a new paper?"

"Na, na", replied Donald. "Ah'm movin'."

A Year Ago Today

August 9, 1944

A statement issued in Moscow by the Polish Press Agency revealed that the talks between Stanislav Mikolajczyk, Premier of the Polish Government in London, and the Polish Committee for National Liberation in Moscow had not yielded any positive results.

AMERICA'S WORRIES

Two Outstanding Difficulties Facing Landing Operations

(By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

With the rapid progress of the Pacific War the American government, in its struggle for an unprecedented increase of war supplies and fuel oil to meet the increasing demand, has launched an active campaign to increase the efficiency of the transportation facilities by mobilizing the entire transportation power of the army and navy to cope with the serious situation at hand. This sudden action has become more pronounced since July and Japan, too, on the other hand, sensing the landing operations of the U.S. forces upon Japan Proper is now making full preparations to repulse the enemy should such a landing ever be attempted.

Accordingly there is an atmosphere of suspense prevailing over the Pacific war front today and it is generally believed that the inevitable—the decisive clash of two giants—must take place in the immediate future to decide the supremacy of the contending foes.

But if we should think coolly we shall discover that at this critical period of the war the United States is now facing two grave headaches which cannot be so easily remedied. One is the serious problem of withdrawing her vast army of men and war supplies from the European theatre of war and to reroute them to the Pacific theaters; and the other, which is equally serious, is the enormous consumptions of fuel oil and the lack of shipping facilities to keep up the supply line to the Pacific war front.

Let us first take a look at the European picture. The Yankee forces at the termination of the European War last May totaled 3,500,000 men and of this number 500,000 were to be left behind as a garrison force. The majority of the remaining 3,000,000 were to be sent home. Of these latter a certain percentage were to be sent directly to the Pacific front, according to the plans of the High Command. As the number of men that can be sent by air will be at the most only about 50,000 per month, the majority must be shipped by transports. As it is further planned to divert the majority of these returning soldiers to the Pacific front together with their supplies and on top of this the heavy load of home manufactured war supplies must be shipped across, it doesn't take much figuring to realize the tremendous load the American bottoms must bear now and in the immediate future if they are to maintain the supply lines intact and unbroken. How great a task this is can be readily imagined by the example of World War I on which occasion it took one full year to transport 2,000,000 men home.

According to the Transportation Headquarters of the European Forces over 310,000 men have already been sent home from V. E. Day to the end of June and the estimated number for the month of July is set at 263,000 men. This only totals 573,000 men and this number, compared to the contemplated figure of 845,000 for the above 3 months as announced in the First part of May by Rear Admiral Gross, American Transportation Commander, is already 270,000 men behind schedule.

To transport these troops and supplies it is said that, besides the regular army transports, over 400 rebuilt freighters were put into service. These freighters were supposed to carry from 350 to 1500 men per ship and the United States is putting every effort to convert the old Liberty type transports into speedy freighters for troop carrying purposes.

The U.S. War Department has announced that to haul one division of men and supplies it requires 25 freight trains and if they are to increase the armed forces to over 6,000,000 men in carrying on the war against Japan, it is clear that all available rail power in the U.S. will have to be mobilized

Wherefore on June 28, Director Monroe Johnson of the National Defense Transportation Bureau declared that a 15 per cent increase of rail power is vitally necessary and on July 6 he suddenly issued an order for a drastic restriction of passenger traffic and suspended the operations of 900 Pullman cars. On July 11 he prohibited the transportation of race horses and wild animals for pleasure or exhibition purposes. The congested picture of the U.S. railways at present reminds us of the British situation just piror to the opening of the Second Front Campaign.

According to the reports of the British Production Ministry, for the first half of last year alone 3,764 special trains were used American soldiers stationed in England, and of this number 1,000 trains were used just before the start of the Second Front invasion operation during June. Besides these special trains it is said that during May and June last year the number of trains used by American troops for military purposes amounted to over 1,500 trains. Besides accommodating these American troops Britain had to transport her own army of men and supplies and the smooth juncturing of the rails in relieving the congestion must be attributed to the suddenly enforced law which drastically reduced the number of trips of the main artery trains.

The number of men and tonnage of supplies of war materials that must be shipped across to the Pacific theater of war must necessarily far surpass this British need of last summer and the element of time must also be considered. For in the European Second Front campaign the Allies had two years in which to throughly prepare the landing operation while it is said that the U.S. is planning to finish the Pacific landing operations within a short space of two or three months. Naturally a more severe restriction and regulation will have to be enforced immediately on general passenger and freight traffic hereafter. Of the total number of Pullman cars now in use numbering 7500 cars two thirds will be handed over for military use but this ratio will eventually be increased later on.

Probably in anticipation of this congestion the U.S. Government put all hands on deck to increase the production of rolling stock and for this purpose the government has allocated, for the half of the third and fourth quarters last year, a record quantity of 1,330,000 tons of carbon steel to the manufacture of steel cars, thus urging the rapid increase of the car output to speed-up the carrying power. In spite of all this it is problematical how the present dearth of rolling stock can be offset by such sudden measures. But there is looming another headache to set-back all these plans and that is besides the scarcity of rolling stock, the shortage of railroad workers to operate these trains which forms another bottleneck to hinder the already congested rail facilities.

This condition is especially true along the West Coast states which are serving us the main supply bases to the Pacific front and even Pres. Truman states that unless an additional 65,000 railroad men are immediately recruited the supply route to the fighting men of the Pacific theater would be greatly endangered.

Problem of Supplying Fuel

Let us now turn our attention to the U.S. oil supplying picture of the Pacific theater of war.

For the candid picture of this phase of the war let us refer to the statement issued in part by the Wartime Conference of the American Petroleum Industries which, on June 22nd last, made the following report emphasizing the enormous difficulty encounterd by the U.S. petrol industries in carrying on the Pacific war:

"The Pacific war has become virtually a war of fuel oil; the distance between San Francisco and Okinawa extends to 10,740 kilometers while the distance between Mexico's Bay coast, the petrol refining belt to the Philippine Islands extends some 17,600 kilometers. As against this long supply line, the distance between the U.S. and Germany was only 4,800 kilometers. An average oil supply ship consumes about 21,000 barrels of fuel oil (8,000 barrels in the European war) to reach the Pacific theater of war. The petroleum shortage within the U.S. will be greatly aggrevated due to this unprecedented consumption."

The American enemy aircraft is now using extensively gasoline of highest octane value but it is said that the U.S. army is buying up this extra quality fuel at a nominal price of 15 cents per gallon. Leaving the price angle for the time being the total amount of fuel consumed by the enemy forces both in the air and on land of the Pacific front must reach a staggering figure. As an example the B-29 super bomber consumes an average of 8,000 gallons of gasoline or an equivalent of 160 drums containing 50 gallons to a drum or in terms of railway cars a train of 10 full carloads of gasoline. If, therefore, a formation of 500 B-29's should leave the base it means that the flying squadron needs gasoline equivalent to 500 cars or if a train should contain 50 such cars it will use up 100 such train loads of gasoline.

In addition to the petrol used by the B-29's if the fuel consumed to haul men, weapons, shells, or food supply to the Pacific front be carefully tabulated the figure should reach a staggering sum. According to the enemy reports in the Okinawa compaign alone they employed more than 3,000,000 shells. Fred Vinson, Director of the U.S. Mobilization and Reconversion Board, in one of his reports to President Truman dated June 30, bemoaned the "astonishing consumption" of fuel oil. Said he further, "we must supply more shells and bombs to the Pacific forces than we did for our boys in Europe. With the end of the European War the war fronts have shrunk to one front, is true, but the economic problems facing America have not been lessened a bit. We may soon rain more bombs and shells over Japan's skies at a rate of 10,000 tons a day, but in order to accomplish this the 'pipeline' of the Pacific must be filled with an enormous amount of war supplies."

No matter how we look at the situation it is beyond doubt that the enemy, faced with the impending landing operation, is now undergoing a thorough preparation to overcome this greatest difficulty of the far-extended supply line and to keep this line intact.

JAPANESE IMPRESSIONS

Cambodia's Foreign Minister Moved by Life in This Country

Editor's Note: This article has been specially contributed to the Nippon Times by Mr. Son-Ngoc-Thanh, Cambodia's Foreign Minister. Mr. Son-Ngoc-Thanh was active in the independence movement in Cambodia playing a prominent role in his country's politics. He was in Japan for over two years living among the Japanese and studying our national polity which he came to understand and appreciate. Recently, with the proclamation of Cambodia's independence, he was appointed Foreign Minister. This article was written just before he left Japan for Cambodia.

After being defeated in the independence movement and having escaped with my life, I was fortunate in being able to come to this country of natural beauty with its clear seas and stately mountains, and here I have passed two winters.

On coming to Japan as a political refugee I was welcomed into the home of Mr. Yoshizo Araki. Even before I could understand the language, I was living like a Japanese. Therefore, I could not but appreciate the grace and courtesy I found.

Mr. Araki lived the life of a devout Buddhist. Early every morning he would pay his respects toward the Imperial Palace and the far-off Grand Shrines of Ise. Then after religious prayers he would chant the Kannon sutra, sitting straight before a Buddhist altar. I followed his example together with his family. These rites were not strange to me because Japanese religious life is similar to that of our Khmer race.

Meanwhile, I spent many hours every day studying the Japanese language. Thus, within a short period of my arrival in Japan I gained a keen insight into the Japanese way of living, and their psychology—not only through scholarly observations but also through actual contact with the people. What impressed me was the fact that the Japanese believe that they become gods when they die, or rather, they become the heavenly protectors of their beloved country.

All the Japanese high and low firmly believe that their Emperor is a living God and they maintain this faith throughout their life. This is also the case with the Khmer race. I, myself, have firmly held to this faith all my life. Hence I can readily understand the Japanese. Also, I can believe in the various gods the Japanese worship. This form of religion, of course, differs from that found in the Western countries. In Japan the belief in the August Person as a living God is indeed a priceless treasure of the soul and it is maintained under glorious traditions.

Japan is the only nation left in the world, whose profession of international morality can be trusted, and Asiatic traditions and Asiatic nations can be truthfully said to be typified and represented by Japan. This is the conclusion I arrived at while living among the Japanese.

The Special Attack Corps

What profoundly shook the souls of Asiatic youths, causing them to resolve to offer their blood and flesh for the protection of their nations, was the advent of the Japanese Special Attack Corps in the battle of Leyte in 1944 and a new and glorious road has been opened to Asiatic youths.

As I came to Japan in the initial period of the War of Greater East Asia, I could observe that this dauntless spirit of the Special Attack Corps had not arisen unexpectedly and without cause, for I had seen it demonstrated in many instances in their daily living. Already in the early days of the war I was struck with the demonstration of such a noble spirit. Almost everyday I saw in the streets and at railway stations soldiers on their way to the front parting with their families. Both the soldiers and their wives, their children, and their relations were gripped with burning enthusiasm, their eyes shining, their faces full of joy. Standing at the crossroads of life and death, the soldiers clearly manifested their pride and joy at being honored with the privilege to become gods for the protection of their country. The great spirit of national protection dominates every man who leaves for the front.

Here I wish to mention an episode which will live forever in my memory. It occurred on a certain day when I took a short trip to the suburbs of Tokyo in company with the professor who was teaching me the Japanese language. It was my idea to retire to a secluded spot where I could contemplate on the problems concerning the liberation of my native land from French control. While we were waiting for the train to start, there came up on the platform several hundred Japanese boys dressed in khaki school uniforms, with rolled up sun flags slung like bandoliers over their shoulders. They looked too young for regular soldiers on the way to the front. They were youths whose ages ranged from 14, 15, to 17. I thought that it was odd for them to wear sun flags like the men who are called to the colors. The people on our train waved to the boys, shouting:

"Do your bit! Be of good cheer!"

"We'll do our share, thanks!" was the glad reply from the youths as they waved their hats in response.

When I asked the professor for an explanation, he said:

"They are those who have successfully passed the examination for entry into the youths' flying corps, and are now on the way to their barracks. They have offered their young lives to the cause of the State. My eldest son, he is 16 years old, recently entered the service. He went out to the front to fulfill the August Wishes, which are broad as the ocean and limitless as the sky. The Emperor has in His mind not only the welfare of Japan but also true freedom and happiness of all the Asiatics, for the attainment of which He is praying day and night. Now under the August Wishes those boys, who will fight the Anglo-Americans, are virtually marching to their deaths to save the Asiatic people. They will die for the independence of Java. They will die for the freedom and independence of Manchoukuo, China, India, Indonesia, and Indo-China. And furthermore, they will die for the freedom of your own country, Cambodia. Their lives are dedicated to the very cause which you yourself are so earnestly upholding, the salvation of your motherland. Let it not be thought that I will be beaten by my son in this respect——"

Deeply moved by such stirring words, and forgetting myself, I was moved to tears. Then I swore not to let those youths die in vain. I myself must become a soldier and offer my blood and flesh for the rise of Greater East Asia, which means the rise and independence of my own country. Thus, with a just cause, I was firmly determined to see it through.

As regards the valiant spirit of the Special Attack Corps, it has been nurtured in the blood of the Japanese race for thousands of years; it is the true expression of the Yamato spirit. It can be understood only by the Asiatics; it is the highest expression of self-sacrifice. There can be no room for doubt that the Cambodian youths, when it comes to recovering the freedom of their motherland, will surely find the same spirit among themselves and fully demonstrate it.

Wonderful Power of Recovery

The barbarous Americans are completely disregarding the rules of international morality, not to mention international laws. They are aiming solely to advance their own ends. Brute force, which they call justice, dominates American war strategy. They are pushing a war of conquest, in order to exterminate the Asiatic races. In other words, they are blindly bombing cities and towns in complete disregard of international law. It is a mistake to think that these modern vandals can conquer Japan. Despite the fact that enemy air raids have thrown many Japanese into great hardships, caused by loss of home and those dear to them, their morale remains as steadfast as ever. There is not the least sign of war weariness. I personally observed this during the last months of my stay in Japan.

It was a wintry night when some of Mr. Araki's neighbors were burned out of their homes in an enemy air raid. When the B 29's came over, I took shelter with Mr. Araki's three sons. When the incendiary bombs were dropped, we rushed out to fight the fires. Respite came with the dawn. Several of the raid victims were taken into Mr. Araki's house which was saved. They were soiled with sweat and dirt for they had fought the fires throughout the night. They said: "We will exact revenge from the enemy, stripped to the waist. . ."

The Anglo-Saxons are materialists. The Asiatics stand on a much higher and richer plane in this world than the Anglo-Americans who cannot grasp the meaning of happiness outside of that derived from the flesh. The Japanese have aspirations higher than the attainment of their individual ends. This explains their amazing power of recovery after enemy air raids.

On the morning following the raid which took place on March 9, 1945, I saw an old Japanese lady kneeling and bowing by the roadside of the section which had been raged to the ground. As a member of the relief corps approached her and asked if she was injured, she raised her soiled face and replied thus:

"How about the Palace. Is the August Person alright?"

"His Majesty the Emperor is safe and sound, old lady. Are you injured? If so I will help you," was the man's reply.

"No, thanks, I am not injured. I was only praying for His safety."

Such an incident cannot be seen anywhere else but in Japan. And this is not an exception but the rule with every Japanese subject. For, after each raid, big crowds of sufferers, men and women, old and young, pay homage from early in the morning before the Imperial Palace. After this, these raid victims, refreshed with new inspiration, return to their respective posts on the home front.

With such a spirit, Japan cannot but come out victorious in the war.

FOREIGN POLICY OF U.S.S.R.

Soviet Russia Seen on Way to Reconstruction

(The following article is taken from the Mainichi Shimbun which has been examining the present situation of the Soviet Union which is now proceeding with her post-war reconstruction.)

I

When the War in Europe came to an end, an article appeared in Pravda under the title, "Morning of Victory." It told how Russia came to gain victory as follows:

"We won because we stood invincible. Had we let our fate cowardly rely on any outward aid, there would have been but death for us. We reached Berlin, because our soldiers defended every hill and valley of our land. Moscow and Leningrad were there, so were Sebastopol, Stalingrad and Kursk; the Partizans were there too, so also were working girls and factories that have grown in the plain. For a long time we fought with Germany, resisting that mighty enemy as an equal. Suppose our soldiers did not reach the Spree, river flowing across Berlin, what would have happened to the children of the peasants in Canada and the workmen in Paris?"

In these lines we see the admiration of Russia, at the same time the authority and pride of that country that fought valiantly through to victory for three years and one month.

Certainly Russia fought splendidly. There was Anglo-American aid but to tell the truth, she fought it out almost by herself through the crisis. In 1941, at the outbreak of the war, and in the subsequent year, 1942, Russia was not in a favorable situation at all. Moscow was threatened, the banks of the Volga and the mountains of the Caucasus were not free from the menace. Losses of materials and manpower rapidly increased and the nation was forced to live on water and black bread. It is reported that in a certain district, old people who were of no direct use for the increasing of fighting potentialities, were bereft of the distribution of food. Acknowledging the crisis, Premier Stalin said later that, "the Government of the Soviet Union committed some mistakes. In 1941 and '42 the Soviet Union was in a desperate situation. The Red army kept on retreating abandoning towns and villages. But there was nothing else that could be done."

Amidst such difficulties, the Kremlin enforced one after another policies to recover and strengthen the situation. The color characteristic of the Soviet Union almost faded away, and in its place Russia came to be restored, fortified by the love of the country. Religion that once had been rejected as opium, was recognized again, and the Atheists, an anti-religious magazine, disappeared.

The Comintern was dissolved, and instead, the unification of the Slavs became strongly advocated. On the other hand, strict discipline was to be maintained in the army and navy; salute was strictly enforced in token of respect for superiors. And new uniforms appeared showing distinction of ranks. The adoption of the colors, the abolition of the political committees which, as the Party's organ, watched over the army and the establishment of bodyguard corps followed them. Ranks were made among the railway men, diplomats and judiciaries with uniforms. In truth, the former Russia whose bureaucratic class system described by the sarcastic pens of Chekov and Gogol reappeared. They must be well amazed under the sod at the sight of such changes under the control of the Red regime.

Competitions Are Held

Besides these here are the items of the Soviet wartime policies: First, competition for the increasing of production. This is a system to obtain more production by means of competition for a certain period among factories or mines making units. The winner of the competition is to be praised as a "hero of labor" or called by some other name and given a flag. Second, as is well known, the Russians are fond of decorations. Perhaps in such a special social structure as in Russia, there is nothing else to satisfy the sense of superiority of individuals but to wear decorations. It is said that every one of a company marching in the street was wearing some decorations or medals on his breast. And so, with a view to holding the morale high, the government took advantage of this tendency, and conferred decorations not only on soldiers but on government officials, munitions producers, authors, musicians and scholars. More than half of the decorations and medals about forty in number, were created after the outbreak of the war with Germany. Among them there are some bearing the names of generals who smashed the enemy under the imperial reign, or such queer names as the Superior Cook Soldier or the Superior Baker Soldier.

To praise and encourage women who bore many children, medals setting forth this fact were struck. Third, adoption of double price system. Immediately after the outbreak of the war Russia adopted the wartime rationing system for foodstuffs and daily necessities. But apart from the regular distribution, there was a method by which foodstuffs and some other things could be purchased without tickets at the collective farm bazaars. The prices of things sold at these markets were of course higher than those rationed, but this method prevented somewhat the growth of black markets. Last spring in Moscow special stores and restaurants were opened to the public where people could buy or eat without tickets. The prices at these places were rather high at first but later they were reduced. This open black market held by the government gave light and encouragement to the national life, the lowest rationing being secured.

Change Is Made

Now the Soviet Union is shifting from "fighting Russia" to the "reconstruction of Russia." She is attempting at the reconstruction of the country calling it the "Construction of Victory." The re-industrialization of the country is aimed at spreading and enlarging the new industrial zones in the Urals, western Siberia and Central Asia. In short Soviet Russia is returning to her original path. The establishment of national socialism was frustrated at the half way mark by the war with Germany. But it is evident that Russia is now marching toward it once more. The dictatorship of Stalin became indeed more strengthened by the victory, but a partial shortage of constructing materials and the wholesale decrease of manpower cannot be restored in a short time.

Outside, the country's relations with Britain and the United States do not allow optimism. At present Premier Stalin, well aware of the advantage of keeping on good terms with them, holds to a cooperative policy. But it cannot be denied that there are factors fundamentally inconsistent between them. Nevertheless Soviet Russia will hold on to the wartime structure as she has been, for the time being.

At present Premier Stalin is an existence above any criticism in Russia. His situation, it is said, is far above that of the Czar. He is no longer Comrade Stalin but is regarded as chief and master of the Russian people who are told that victory over Germany was won by his direction. In the last drastic clearance of the Party, Stalin sent away all the discontent elements and reformed the government with his right hand men. By this, any unrest and split in the country were successfully prevented during the war, and his position became more secure and solid by the victory. When the war came to an end, he was appointed Generalissimo and it is believed that he will keep his dictatorship. It is not only the government officials who are his confidants but the army and navy too are formed by them.

The mainstay of the Soviet Government and the military consists practically of Stalin's faithful comrades. He is sixty-five years old and has doffed that familiar close-buttoned uniform of his and appears in the dress of a field-marshal.

Kalinin is nominally chief executive of the Soviet Union and the chairman of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union. He is a good-natured man, popular among the people, but is rather outside the actual politics.

The man next to Stalin is obviously Molotov, though there are some other opinions. Not much need be said about Molotov. It is only natural that he holds his position as one of Stalin's right hand men after having carried out that steady diplomacy while fierce resistance was held on the battlefield.

There is one thing that should be noticed. It is the entrance of soldiers into the political field after the war with Germany. In fact not a few soldiers have gone already on the stage of politics after the victory in Europe. Field-Marshal Zhukov, who attacked Berlin and signed the truce, and the former Chief of the General Staff, Vasilevski are typical of them. Both are well known throughout Russia and are rising in power.

The recent tendency of the Soviet Union in appointing the brains of the army is obviously much in favor of young blood full of ardor, while the elderly generation is bound to decline. Under Generalissimo Stalin, there are five Field-marshals, Zhokov, Vasilevski, Voroshilov, Timoshenko and Budenny. At the outbreak of the Russo-German War there were only five field-marshals but now there are as many as nineteen.

Besides these, there are superior generals (rank between field-marshal and general), generals and lieutenant-generals who are men of thirty or forty years of age, fresh and courageous, tempered in actual fighting. Through this reorganization of the army, we see Stalin's intention to remove the men of the old school to be replaced by the youths who have gone through Soviet education. What role the influence of this new Red Army will play on the stage of internal politics of the Soviet Union, is yet to be seen with interest.

(To Be Concluded)